

treaties are scraps of paper only. Germany's whole history is a record of national treachery, national bad faith, national dishonor, national murder, and national infamy.

Article 56 of The Hague convention, to which Germany solemnly subscribed, is: "Family honor and rights, the lives of persons and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property can not be confiscated."

The world knows how Germany has observed this article. There are millions of individual witnesses to her flagrant breaches of it. Every acre of foreign soil Germany has occupied bears mute, but unimpeachable evidence of it. There is plenty of German evidence of it, too.

"The goods of different sorts seized in the enemies' territories are in such large quantities that the difficulty of knowing where to put them increases day by day. At the request of the Prussian minister of war, all chambers of commerce have been asked to give all possible information with regard to storehouses, sheds, etc., which could be used temporarily to warehouse the spoil." (From the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, January, 1918.)

The German papers have been crowded with advertisements of sale of property taken from France and Belgium. Members of the Reichstag have boasted of, others have censured, the amount of booty brought to Germany from the occupied territory, and the destruction has been far greater than the confiscation.

Of the old men and children murdered, of the women and girls ravished, of the noncombatants taken from their homes and deported to work for their conquerors, of the merchant ships sunk and passengers and crews murdered, of the hospital ships sunk, the hospitals and unfortified cities bombed, of the mutilation and number by crucifixion and otherwise of wounded and captured soldiers—of all this beastliness there is plenty of evidence, evidence that no one can disbelieve.

The best answer to German peace propaganda is sinking more U-boats, sending more men to France, and speeding up our work along every line.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN.

By EMMA WHEAT GILLMORE, M. D., Chairman, Committee of Women Physicians, General Medical Board, Council of National Defense.

The same year that gold was discovered in California, a lone pioneer received the first medical diploma which the United States had issued to a woman. Other colleges shortly followed the example of the one which had opened its doors to Elizabeth Blackwell, and to-day over fifty co-educational medical schools admit women upon the same terms as men.

There are more than 25,000 American physicians in military service at this writing, and the Council of National Defense is undertaking, through the Volunteer Medical Service corps—an organization which has President Wilson's approval—the task of classifying the qualifications of 90,000 more. Of these, about 6,000 are women, less than one-third of whom have registered with the General Medical board.

Women of the profession, unless our qualifications are standardized and on file, can you not see that we are an unknown quality and quantity as far as the government is concerned? In spite of the overwhelming difference in number—6,000 women and over 100,000 men—and regardless of the fact that over twenty-two centuries have passed since Hippocrates wrote the immortal Oath, and only sixty-nine years have elapsed since women entered the medical profession, the Volunteer Medical Service corps has invited them to membership with the same impartial cordiality as it has the men.

During the last week in August application blanks for the Volunteer Medical Service Corps were mailed in franked envelopes to all legally

qualified men and women in the United States who were not already in government service. Presumably a number of women have been overlooked because many of them are not members of medical societies, but this will speedily be corrected if a notification of the omission is sent to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

Meanwhile, medical women who possess a vision will see in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps an incomparable method of organization which will register their qualifications and place them in an identical coded class system with men physicians. This corps is in reality an ideal procedure for mobilizing the military forces of our country for selective medical war service. Incidentally, it will place loyal and patriotic medical women by the side of those men who are willing to give themselves. Even though all of them are not elected to membership, their names will be on file with the government as willing to serve as far as their strength and capability will permit, and no one can point a finger at them and say "slacker."

Will a page be turned over in the history of American medical women upon which will be written the qualifications of 6,000 of them, matching that group of English physicians known as the Scottish Women's Hospitals, which was so perfectly organized that they were able to hand over to their government a constructively organized body of professional women for military service? Or shall we continue, as we have done in sporadic groups for the past sixty-nine years, to demand recognition of men and at the same time neglect to unanimously affiliate with them in recognized medical societies, and to withhold our influence both with pen and vote when medico-social and medico-political and medico-scientific issues are at stake which shake the very foundation upon which medicine rests?

The body politic of the civilized world holds a prominent place for the profession of medicine in the near future. Are we to have a hand in shaping it? The Volunteer Medical Service Corps is big with promise for women of the medical profession if we take advantage of it to put ourselves on record. The response which the Council of National Defense receives from women who apply for membership will tell the tale as to whether they have or have not grasped and taken advantage of the unprecedented opportunity which this world's war for Democracy has opened up for them through the medium of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

Book Reviews

Hodgen Wire Cradle Extension Suspension Splint.

By Frank G. Nifong; 124 illustrations; 162 pages. St. Louis: Mosby Co. 1918.

This book describes various splints and their application to fractures of the shaft of the femur, and especially the Hodgen wire cradle extension suspension splint. It has a short chapter on extension splints for fractures of the shaft of the humerus. The author recommends the Hodgen apparatus enthusiastically but does not mention pressure sores over the head of the fibula, which many surgeons may find it difficult to avoid. The book contains many good illustrations and diagrams and will be of interest to those undertaking the treatment of these fractures.

L. E.

Medical Service at the Front. By Lieut.-Col. John McCombe, C. A. M. C., and Capt. A. F. Menzies, M. C., C. A. M. C. Illustrated; 128 pages Philadelphia and New York: Lee & Febiger. 1918. Price, \$1.25.

This booklet presents in compact form the organization of the medical service of the Canadian Army Medical Corps and its arrangements for the care of sick and wounded at the front—i. e., from the front

line to the casualty clearing station (a hospital corresponding to our evacuation hospital). It contains numerous explanatory diagrams and plans. The Canadian Army Medical Corps is modeled on the British organization, so that the manual will serve for both.

L. E.

Lessons From the Enemy. How Germany cares for her war disabled. By John R. McDill, Major R. M. C., U. S. A. Medical war manual No. 5. Authorized by Secretary of War Philadelphia and New York. Lee & Febiger. 1918. Price \$1.50.

Major McDill, as director of an independent hospital unit sent from America, went to Germany in 1916. This book gives the results of his experiences. He was evidently a keen observer, and writes thoroughly of what came under his eye in his own hospital, and also of the general arrangements made by the Germans for the care and transportation of their wounded, and for the care of their crippled. He was aided in his investigations by the German authorities. The result is an excellent manual that should be of great value in the work that is ahead of us.

L. W. E.

Surgical Applied Anatomy. By Sir Frederick Treves. 7th edition. Revised by Arthur Keith and W. Colin Mackenzie. 674 pages of text. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1918. Price \$3.

It is seldom that we are called upon to pass on a work that is so meritorious and favorably known as Treves' Surgical Applied Anatomy. We cannot pause to search out minor typographical errors when once absorbed in the wealth of useful and important facts so practically placed before the reader in the new seventh edition. Every surgeon, physician and student in medicine should have a copy of this work in his or her pocket, and should peruse and recall every fact until it is at the memory's beck and call. We regret only that it has been necessary to increase the price and in this way to cause a demand for copies of the older editions. We must candidly admit, however, that this little "big" book is indeed worth the \$3.

F. E. B.

A Textbook of Obstetrics. By Barton Cooke Hirst, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. Eighth Edition, Revised and Reset. Octavo of 863 pages, with 715 illustrations, 38 of them in colors. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders Company. 1918. Cloth. \$5.00 net.

The eighth edition of this well-known textbook is very similar to previous editions. It is so well known that comments upon its attractiveness for students or its shortcomings for general practitioners are hardly necessary. The reviewer has read with interest every page of the present edition. The entire subject of obstetrics is crowded into 830 pages with as little padding as is found in the average American textbook of obstetrics. One misses the exact statistical data that Hirst could give from his vast experience. The book will meet the needs of many undergraduates, but it is too vague and indefinite to satisfy men in active practice. The illustrations are mainly from photographs which add to the attractiveness of the volume.

A. B. S.

Infant Feeding. By Clifford G. Grulee, A. M., M. D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Rush Medical College; Attending Pediatrician to Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Third Edition Thoroughly Revised. Octavo of 326 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders Company. 1917. Cloth \$3.25 net.

The third edition of Grulee's student's manual on

infant feeding has come from the printer, and in every way it carries out the high standards of previous editions. It can be recommended without reservation to students, nurses and physicians. It is thoroughly sound, and is written in such a manner that even the most technical pages become interesting. The inclusion of Von Pirquet's illuminating charts, which give graphic demonstrations of physiological tolerance and pathological intolerance for food, is of great value. The only adverse criticism would rest on the objection to the author's complete acceptance of Finkelstein's teaching with regard to the nutritional disturbances of nurslings. We have progressed in our understanding of these disorders beyond the point at which the Berlin clinician left us and, whatever we may owe to him, much of his teaching is open to more criticism than one finds it subject to in Grulee's manual. However, such is but a minor objection and no physician or nurse who purchases the book for daily use but will glean much information and valuable aid from its pages.

L. P.

The Treatment of War Wounds. By W. W. Keen, M. D., L. L. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Second Edition, Reset; 12 mo., 276 pages; illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1918. Cloth, \$2.00 net.

It is remarkable how much a man like Keen can compress into one small volume. The Nestor of American surgery has given us a compendium which should stand through many editions as a monument to his talents as a teacher, to his experience, oversight and humanity. He says in the first paragraph that the book is incomplete. It omits chapters on dental and plastic surgery, orthopedics and rehabilitation of the wounded,—but that which it does give is so excellent an exposition of the most important surgical achievements of the present war, that one who studies it well will have at his command almost everything of moment,—facts that could otherwise be gathered only by laborious reading and experience. It contains 204 pages of text, 178 of them are devoted to general surgery, shock, transportation of wounded, fractures, the various new antiseptic methods, X-ray localization, and the various malignant infections. The remaining chapters treat of wounds of the body cavities, burns, and include as addenda a number of personal letters from prominent surgeons. Scattered through its pages are many formulae, practical hints and technical directions. These alone would make it a welcome companion to the surgeon on active duty. A man who includes this book in his luggage may leave many others behind. It should stand as a classic. Certainly it is the ranking English monograph on the surgery of the present war. May Keen be with us to see the book through many editions!

L. E.

Interpretation of Dental and Maxillary Roentgenograms. By Robt. H. Ivy, M. D., D. D. S. St. Louis. C. V. Mosby Co. 1918.

This little volume is valuable on account of the emphasis it gives (1) to the fact that the roentgen ray is valuable in diagnosis only in the hands of those few who have the knowledge and the experience sufficient to enable them to distinguish the normal from the abnormal; (2) to the fact that rarefied areas shown in post-operative roentgenograms are in most cases active foci of disease; (3) to the lack of co-ordination "of the clinical, roentgenologic, and other parts of the examination" for dental pathology; (4) to the fact that both plates and films should be used in cases of roentgenologic examination that give rise to doubts. The book discusses matters quite out of date; for instance, "good" root fillings and the treatment of dead teeth. The author's ideas about the classification and handling of dead teeth are now quite